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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/676,718	09/30/2003	Sankara Sastry Varanasi	50325-0820	2950
29989      7590      12/10/2008 HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP 2055 GATEWAY PLACE SUITE 550 SAN JOSE, CA 95110				
EXAMINER AUGUSTINE, NICHOLAS				
ART UNIT 2179		PAPER NUMBER		
MAIL DATE 12/02/2008		DELIVERY MODE PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/676,718

**Applicant(s)**

VARANASI ET AL.

**Examiner**

NICHOLAS AUGUSTINE

**Art Unit**

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 August 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

- A. This action is in response to the following communications: Amendment filed: 08/06/2008. This action is made **Final**.
- B. Claims 1-45 remain pending.
- C. Objections previously presented are withdrawn due to amendment/arguments.

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***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Underwood et al (US 6,697,825), herein referred to as "Underwood" in view of Bowman, Michel K. (US 2003/0058277 A1), herein referred to as "Bowman".

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**As for independent claim 1,** Underwood teaches a system for generating a graphical user interface for an application program (col.4, lines 50-61), comprising: one or more business objects that define functions of the application program (col.13, lines 52-61); one or more metadata elements defining parameters for the functions of the business object (col.21, lines 5-11); a controller configured for invocation by a browser and communicatively coupled to one or more actions, widgets, and panels (col.41, lines 14-36); a service object manager coupled to the controller and to the business objects, and configured to supply service object parameter values from the business objects and metadata elements to the actions (col.41, lines 37-57); wherein the controller comprises logic configured to receive a user request from the browser and to dispatch the user request to one or the actions (col.42, lines 21-34); wherein the actions comprises logic configured to interact with the business objects through service object manager to obtain service object parameter values to the actions (col.41, lines 47-53); wherein the controller comprises logic configured to associate the service object parameter values with one of the widgets, place the one of the widgets in one of the panels (col.42, lines 4-20), and to generate an HTML user interface page that includes the panel (col.42, line 18).

(Note: columns 39-44 as a simple outline of the disclosed art, further reading around the subject yield a better understanding of terms and definitions as well as practice of use.)

Underwood does not specifically teach the term "widget", in such Underwood does not specifically teach wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML. However in the same field of endeavor Bowman teaches wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML (at least in par.256 and 3076). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bowman into Underwood, this is true because Bowman teaches a system that allows a user to create dynamic web pages with Java, thus the use of widgets in a similar system of Underwood would be an obvious variant and would yield the predictable result of having the ability available to a user of the development system to have access to widgets that represent properties of business objects as HTML when creating dynamic web pages that in the end result have a consistent user interface (look and feel throughout the entire web site).

**As for independent claims 2,13,23 and 33,** Underwood teaches a method and corresponding medium and apparatus of automatically generating a consistent user interface for an application program (col.4, lines 50-61; templates user defined-producing automatic page creation in particular layout, style, etc), the method comprising the computer-implemented steps of: receiving one or more business objects that each define a user action for the application program (col.13, lines 52-61);

receiving one or more metadata elements defining parameters for the user actions of the business object (col.21, lines 5-11); invoking a controller that is communicatively coupled to one or more actions, widgets, and panels (col.41, lines 14-36); receiving a user request from the browser and dispatching the user request to one or the actions (col.42, lines 21-34);

obtaining, using the actions, one or more parameter values from the business objects (col.41, lines 47-53); associating, using the actions, the business object parameter values with a widget selected from among the one or more widgets (col.42, lines 4-20); associating the selected widget with a panel selected from the one or more panels (col.42, lines 4-20); and generating an HTML user interface page that includes the selected panel (col.42, line 18).

Underwood does not specifically teach the term "widget", in such Underwood does not specifically teach wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML. However in the same field of endeavor Bowman teaches wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML (at least in par.256 and 3076). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bowman into Underwood, this is true because Bowman teaches a system that allows a user to create dynamic web pages with Java, thus the use of widgets in a similar system of Underwood would be an obvious variant and would yield the predictable result of having the ability available to a user of the development system to have access to widgets that represent properties of business objects as HTML when

creating dynamic web pages that in the end result have a consistent user interface (look and feel throughout the entire web site).

As for dependent claims 3-11, 13-22, 24-32 and 34-42, Underwood teaches a method and corresponding medium and apparatus as recited in Claims 2,13,23,and 33.

As for claim 3, 13 and 34 Underwood further teaches wherein the business object parameters are associated with one of the widgets based on the user request (col.16, lines 6-33).

As for claim 4, 14 and 35, Underwood further teaches wherein the application program is a network management application program (col.42, lines 54-67 and col.43, lines 1-13).

As for claim 5, 15 and 36, Underwood further teaches wherein receiving one or more business objects that define functions of the application program comprises receiving an XML file that defines the business objects and one or more of the parameters for the business objects (col.49, lines 4-20).

As for claim 6, 16 and 37, Underwood further teaches further comprising the step of generating, using the widget, client-side executable program code that performs one or

more data validation or access control operations on user input for the user operation (col.39, lines 64-67 and col.40, lines 1-21).

As for claim 7, 17 and 38, Underwood further teaches wherein the step of receiving a user request comprises receiving a user request from the browser and dispatching the user request to one or the actions, wherein the actions interact with the business objects through service object module interfaces that provide parameter values for the business objects to the actions (col.41, lines 37-57 and col.42, lines 21-34).

As for claim 8, 18 and 39, Underwood further teaches receiving user input in a field of the user interface that is associated with the widget, wherein the user input is received in HTML elements of an HTTP request from a browser (col.39, lines 56-67 and col.40, lines 1-10 and col.42, lines 21-34); converting the user input from the HTML elements into one or more programmatic objects having an appropriate data type for use by the application program (col.39, lines 56-67 and col.40, lines 1-10 and col.42, lines 21-34).

As for claim 9, 19 and 40, Underwood further teaches further comprising the step of associating a first widget with a second widget, wherein the first widget and second widget are related by a containment hierarchy (figure 54).

As for claim 10, 20 and 41, Underwood further teaches wherein each of the widgets represents one or more properties of the business objects by an HTML element (col.46, lines 1-6).

As for claim 11, 21 and 42, Underwood further teaches wherein the step of generating an HTML user interface page that includes the panel further comprises generating an HTML user interface page that includes one or more of JSP files, static HTML elements, style sheets, or images (col.48, lines 12-14 and 23).

Underwood does not specifically teach the term "widget". However in the same field of endeavor Bowman the use of widgets (at least in par.256 and 3076). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bowman into Underwood, this is true because Bowman teaches a system that allows a user to create dynamic web pages with Java, thus the use of widgets in a similar system of Underwood would be an obvious variant and would yield the predictable result of having the ability available to a user of the development system to have access to widgets that represent properties of business objects as HTML when creating dynamic web pages that in the end result have a consistent user interface (look and feel throughout the entire web site).

**As for independent claim 12,** Underwood teaches a method of automatically generating a consistent user interface for a network

management application program (col.4, lines 50-61; note that "for a network management application program" is intended use), the method comprising the computer-implemented steps of: receiving one or more definitions of service objects, wherein each definition specifies a user action for the network management application program (col.42,lines 4-34); receiving one or more metadata elements defining parameters for the user actions of the service objects (note the analysis of claims 1-2); invoking a controller that is communicatively coupled to one or more actions, widgets, and panels(note the analysis of claims 1-2); receiving a user request from the browser and dispatching the user request to one or the actions(note the analysis of claims 1-2); obtaining one or more parameter values from the service objects by interaction of the actions with service object model interfaces that are implemented by the service objects (note the analysis of claims 1-2); associating the service object parameter values with a widget selected from among the one or more widgets(note the analysis of claim 2); associating the selected widget with a panel selected from the one or more panels(note the analysis of claim 2); and generating an HTML user interface page that includes the selected panel(note the analysis of claim 2).

Underwood does not specifically teach the term "widget", in such Underwood does not specifically teach wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML. However in the same field of endeavor Bowman teaches wherein at least one of the widgets has the capability of representing properties of the business objects as HTML (at least in par.256 and 3076). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine Bowman into Underwood, this is true because Bowman teaches a system that allows a user to create dynamic web pages with Java, thus the use of widgets in a similar system of Underwood would be an obvious variant and would yield the predictable result of having the ability available to a user of the development system to have access to widgets that represent properties of business objects as HTML when creating dynamic web pages that in the end result have a consistent user interface (look and feel throughout the entire web site).

As for dependent claims 43-45, Underwood teaches the system of claim 1 above.

Underwood does not specifically teach the term "widget", in such Underwood does not specifically teach wherein one or more of the widgets are capable of automatically generate executable code, performing data validation or be arranged into a panel class. However in the same field of endeavor Bowman teaches wherein one or more of the widgets are capable of automatically generate executable code, performing data validation or be arranged into a panel class (at least in par.256, 655 and 3076, 3852-3853, 3863). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Bowman into Underwood, this is true because Bowman teaches a system that allows a user to create dynamic web pages with Java, thus the use of widgets in a similar system of Underwood would be an obvious variant and would yield the predictable result of having the ability available to a user of the development system to have access to widgets wherein one or more of the widgets are capable of

automatically generate executable code, performing data validation or be arranged into a panel class when creating dynamic web pages that in the end result have a consistent user interface (look and feel throughout the entire web site).

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**(Note:)** It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 08/06/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

After careful review of the amended claims (given the broadest interpretation) and the remarks provided by the Applicant along with the cited reference(s) the Examiner does not agree with the Applicant for at least the reasons provided below:

A1. Applicant argues that Underwood is operated by builders/architects and not end users.

R1. Examiner does not agree, Underwood provides a system designed to help a user to create a web site the label of the user ("builder/ Architect") is irrelevant as the user using the system is a end user of the product.

A2. Applicant further suggest that Underwood does not teach receiving a user request from the browser and displaying that user request to one or more actions; generation of HTML does not result from receiving a user's request.

R2. Examiner does not agree, Underwood shows that a user is able to interact with a graphical user interface (Browser window) to edit web page(s) in an attempt to create a web site doing so while the user interacts with the system the system is able to have generation of HTML code at runtime of the application software for the webpage the user is editing. As can be understood from column 38, line 27- column 41, line 10; column 46, lines 49-63; figure 70 that Underwood shows a system capable of creating new HTML code at run time; the HTML user interface page does get generated during user interaction within the system receiving a user request from the browser and displaying that user request to one or more actions; generation of HTML does not result from receiving a user's request and more importantly that the HTML is generated during the end use of the application software product. Also in an alternative, Bowman also describes code is generated during runtime of the system (par. 1867-1870).

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Inquires***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Augustine whose telephone number is 571-270-1056. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday: 7:30- 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nicholas Augustine/  
Examiner  
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November 18, 2008

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/Ba Huynh/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179